

## CHAPTER 2

### ALLOWANCE DEVELOPMENT PROCESS AND PRODUCTS

**2.1 Background.** This chapter describes the outfitting program and operating processes to be used in developing, approving, and implementing allowances for Navy ships and other authorized users. A basic requirement of outfitting account management is to maintain control over allowances for Navy ships and other authorized users. A first level of control is provided by the requirement that only approved allowances are eligible for outfitting program support. An additional level of control is provided by procedures that require review and approval of allowances and support plans by NAVSEA 04L4 or a designated agent before programs can be implemented. Responsibility for allowance development and maintenance of FBM Weapon Systems allowance documents rests with the Strategic Systems Project Office (SSPO). Any changes to a FBM Weapon Systems allowance will be approved by SSPO. Naval reactor plant allowance development and maintenance is the responsibility of the Deputy Commander for Nuclear Propulsion (NAVSEA 08), who is the approval authority for any changes to the Q COSAL.

### **2.2 The Allowance Determination Process**

a. General. Allowance lists identify and document all material required and authorized on board a new construction ship. Allowance list development of material required by an operational Navy ship entails accumulating, cataloging, and documenting a wide range of item information. This data will be transformed into legible and workable allowance documents. Upon publication of the allowance document, various material processing activities such as the shipbuilder, NSA or OSA will be able to identify and acquire the material that will ultimately be carried on board the ship.

b. Logistics Management Information (LMI). The LMI process determines/identifies spares and repair parts. The process is a series of systematic procedures that identify, analyze, quantify, store, retrieve, and update logistic support requirements. It is a centrally coordinated system involving both contractor and Navy activities. MIL-PRF-49506 dated 11 November 1996 is the performance specification contractors use to acquire data from this process. Specific logistic requirements determined through the process include maintenance, supply support, manpower, personnel and training, support and test equipment, facilities, packaging, handling, storage and transportation, and technical data.

The LMI process also identifies planned and corrective maintenance requirements and provides the database from which material requirements lists for each maintenance level (organizational, intermediate, and depot) can be developed. The Inventory Control Point (ICP) uses LMI data products to load files for supply actions, develop/maintain the COSAL, and provide inventory management of HM&E, Ordnance, and Electronics equipment.

c. Provisioning. Provisioning is the process that specifically identifies a piece of equipment and determines the material required to support the Navy's maintenance philosophy for that equipment. PTD provides the technical information for the provisioning process and may range from a SPS to a complete package of data in the form of provisioning lists,

supporting drawings, and other documentation. The requirement for a vendor or manufacturer to prepare and submit PTD is specified in the purchase order or contract between the shipbuilder and the vendor used to procure the equipment.

d. Provisioning Monitoring. Provisioning monitoring commences with the issue of an equipment procurement document. The document is reviewed to determine if the equipment being procured requires the preparation and submission of PTD and whether or not the requirement for PTD has been incorporated in the contract specifications. The submission of PTD to the procuring activity (shipbuilder and government) and the processing of that PTD in a timely manner is also monitored. Provisioning monitoring ceases with the identification of a new or confirmation of an existing APL and when Level C of the WSF is loaded with the required piece part information. The APL number specifically identifies the equipment and its maintenance support requirements.

e. Material Management and Configuration Status Accounting Systems

(1) Real-time Outfitting Management Information System (ROMIS) and Material Management System (MMS). ROMIS-MMS was developed to provide the NSA with a local inventory management tool to track outfitting material on order, due in, and on-hand prior to installation on the ship or use/consumption during the construction of the ship. MMS requisitions, receives, records, tracks, displays, issues and validates materials used in new construction of Navy ships (as well as ships undergoing overhaul or availability - see Volume 1 of the NOP Manual). The program provides visibility of material to improve property administration for government accountability and provides Government Owned Material ordering and management status. ROMIS-MMS runs requirements through residual asset programs, avoiding additional unneeded expenditures. It provides an accurate picture of total on-hand delivery, helping to identify and reapply excesses. The requisitioning and status features interface with other Navy/DOD systems and bar-code scanning equipment. All requisitions and status can be managed using electronic files transfer techniques.

(2) Configuration Data Manager's Database - Open Architecture (CDMD-OA). CDMD-OA tracks the status and maintenance of naval equipment and their related logistics items (drawings, manuals, etc.) on ships and naval activities around the world. The status of a given piece of equipment on a ship determines what and how many spare parts will be stored on that ship. CDMD-OA specifically aids in the tracking of this configuration data by shore-based Configuration Data Managers (CDMs) and shortens the data flow lag time between the ship, CDM, and the NAVICP-M.

**2.3 Ship's COSAL.** COSAL development is an iterative process beginning with allowance determination and ending with the development of the Load COSAL. The process includes the initial identification of requirements; ordering, receipt, inspection and identification of items going on board; the segregation and storage (binning and staging); preparation for custody transfer and ship loading; and the development of a shortage list prior to ship's delivery.

COSALs are produced incrementally as system and equipment provisioning is processed and configuration identification is finalized. The configuration baseline for incremental COSALs is CDMD-OA. Incremental COSALs, listing all installed systems and equipment, are developed by NAVICP-M based on a schedule established by the SPM and consist of indices and an ISNSL. The normal

schedule for incremental COSALs is four increments for lead hulls and three for follow-on ships. Some ship types, such as carriers and submarines, establish a schedule that varies from the norm. The Load COSAL is normally extracted approximately eight months prior to the End of Construction (EOC).

The COSAL is produced in both hard copy and in software format suitable for use in both SNAP I and SNAP II systems. The COSAL is both a technical and a supply document. It is technical in that equipment/component/equipage operating characteristics and maintenance significant spares and repair parts are described on APLs and AELs. It is a supply document in that the COSAL contains a consolidated list of all spares and repair parts, special tools, test equipment and equipage authorized to operate and maintain the ship's installed systems and equipment. All necessary supply aids are furnished with each COSAL. During the COSAL quality review, NAVICP-M and the NSA verify all allowance data, submitted prior to the COSAL input cutoff date, is included in the documents. For further discussion, the ship's authorized allowance is divided into the following categories of material - SRI, OSI, and other allowance material.

a. Storeroom Items (SRI). SRI are carried in the custody of the ship's supply officer. They include allowed on board repair parts, subassemblies, and units in support of the ship's equipment. Also included are backup quantities of consumable supplies not related to specific equipment support and backup quantities of some forms. Storeroom items are generally identified as the HM&E, Ordnance, and Electronics material in the COSAL, Part III, Section A, Stock Number Sequence List (SNSL), and AAP SNSL.

b. Operating Space Items (OSI). OSI are those items carried in or near the operating space in which they are most frequently used or are likely to be used for safety reasons or convenience of the crew while performing the ship's mission. OSI may consist of equipage, MAMs, repair parts, consumables, accessories, tools and test equipment and are generally identified by AELs. MAMs are identified by an "N" Allowance Note Code on APLs.

c. Other Allowance Material. The following are other types of allowance material, not specifically identified as SRI or OSI, and may be carried in the custody of a single department:

(1) General Use Consumables List (GUCL). The GUCL is published by NAVICP (COSAL, Part III, Section E) and is initially reviewed by the NSA, PCO, and FOSSAC. After appropriate changes, it is forwarded along with supply aids to the NSA, with a copy to the OSA. After final review by the NSA, the A0\_ formatted requisitions are provided to the OSA for ordering and input to the ORCAS/ACTS program.

(2) Forms and Publications. A forms and publications listing is provided by the Defense Automation and Production Service (DAPS) who publishes the Initial Outfitting List (IOL) of Forms and Publications for inclusion with the Load COSAL. The NSA will forward requisitions to the OSA for Cog OI publications (non-technical) and Cog II forms. The OSA will fund as required and forward requisitions to the appropriate item manager.

(3) Meteorological and Photographic Materials and Visual Landing Aids. Meteorological and photographic allowance requirements are provided to the NSA by NAVICP, via a listing of applicable AELs. The NSA will forward the ship's allowance quantity determined from these AELs to NAVICP for inclusion

in the WSF. Upon receipt of the ISNSL, the NSA will forward the A0\_ formatted requisitions to the OSA for ordering and input to ORCAS/ACTS.

(4) Oceanographic Material. Allowances for oceanographic material are prepared by the Navy Oceanographic Office (with the exception of maps, charts, and navigational publications).

(5) Medical and Dental Material. The AMAL and ADAL funding levels are established in coordination with the Naval Medical Logistics Command (NAVMEDLOGCOM). Valid requirements are based on the inclusion of the 9L Cog material in the NAVMEDLOGCOM annual requirements file. Requisitions are valid for the applicable AMAL or ADAL material only for the fiscal year in which the AMAL or ADAL was published. Funding and processing of these requirements will be in accordance with the current memorandum of agreement between the OSA and NAVMEDLOGCOM.

(6) Library Books. The allowance list for library books is prepared by CNET.

(7) Nuclear Reactor Plant Material. Nuclear Reactor Plant Material is found in the "Q" COSAL.

(8) Ship Portable Electrical/Electronic Test Equipment Requirements List (SPETERL). The SPETERL is developed by NSWC-IHD Earle, New Jersey. It identifies the latest known test equipment required to perform preventative and corrective maintenance at the organizational and intermediate levels on a total shipboard basis.

d. Supply Aids. To facilitate GFM SRI and OSI acquisitions, A0\_ formatted requisitions are produced with each ISNSL publication. The NSA will process and forward the CFM requirements to the shipbuilder and the GFM requirements to the OSA for processing. In addition to A0\_ formatted requisitions, the ISNSL program produces various other supply aids for GFM, such as old-to-new National Item Identification Number (NIIN) cross references, in listings and card format.

e. Incremental Stock Number Sequence Lists (ISNSLs). From data in the WSF, NAVICP will produce ISNSLs. ISNSLs are published incrementally throughout the ship construction cycle, with the final ISNSL published concurrently with the Load COSAL. The ISNSL will list the range and depth of SRI and OSI required for the ship's configuration existing at the ISNSL cutoff date. ISNSL products include the supply aids necessary to process the listing.

With each ISNSL run, A0\_ formatted requisitions are produced to identify range and depth additions since the last ISNSL. Also, an automated asset record screen is carried out by NAVICP-M concurrently with the ISNSL run, yielding an add and delete listing which identifies additions and deletions based upon the allowance material that was previously identified as "due in" or "on hand".

Upon receipt of the ISNSL and related A0\_ formatted requisitions, the NSA or other outfitting agent will review the products for accuracy and completeness, determine the availability of residual assets, and forward the GFM requirements to the OSA for input to ORCAS/ACTS.

f. Preliminary Allowance List (PAL). A PAL will be developed for new systems when PTD will not be completed in sufficient time for an APL to be developed prior to production of the COSAL. PALs will include both standard and non-standard parts required to support the system or equipment installation and will be included in ship's allowance and inventory records.

Additional information regarding PALs is contained in Chapter 3 of the Provisioning, Allowance and Fitting-Out Support (PAFOS) Manual.

g. Advance Repairable Identification Code (RIC). When provisioning information will not be available in sufficient time for development of a PAL prior to the production of the COSAL, an Advance RIC will be developed. The Advance RIC is used to establish the ship's automated configuration records. While the Advance RIC process does not eliminate the need to develop manual AAPs, the procedure will allow the AAP and the equipment it represents to be identified with an actual RIC in the ship's configuration file. In all cases of assigning Advance RICs, it is expected that a final APL or PAL carrying the same RIC number will be developed.

Additional information regarding Advance RICs is contained in Chapter 3 of the PAFOS Manual.

h. Allowance Appendix Pages (AAPs). AAPs are prepared for equipment configurations that were not loaded in the WSF at the Load COSAL cutoff date. Hard copies of the applicable APLs/AELs are added to Part II of the COSAL. Part I (Index, Summary of Effective Allowance Parts/Equipage Lists (SOEAPL)) and Part III SNSL are manually corrected to reflect changes resulting from identification of AAPs to the applicable APLs/ AELs. Hard copy AAPs are added to Part II Section A for APLs and Part II Section C for AELs. The NSA ensures the AAPs converted to APLs/AELs and included in COSALs during quality review conferences are deleted from the ship's Allowance Appendix Package (AAPG).